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Mysore Residency

Bangalore.

Pros. Serial Nos. 1-2

Subject.

Note on malaria in the assigned area, Bangalore, by Major G.Covell, Offg. Director, Malaria Survey of India.

Previous References.

Later References.

S. 97. (Blue).

DOFP—1658S&P—(M-1937)—19-12-32—60,000.

M. S. I. 1.
Telegraphic Address :—
"MALARIA."

Please address Correspondence to the Director, Malaria Survey of India, Kasauli, and not to him by name.

No. ~~68~~ 94 /M-13(5)/1931

Malaria Survey of India,

Kasauli, dated the 7th January *1932.*
8/1

FROM Major G. Covell, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.,
~~LIEUT.-COL. J. A. SINTON, V.C., C.B.E., I.M.S.,~~
Offg. DIRECTOR, MALARIA SURVEY OF INDIA,

To

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.
BANGALORE.
13 JAN. 1932
Regd. No. 438
712/3

The Chief Secretary to the Govt.
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information a copy of my note on malaria in the assigned area, Bangalore, which I visited on November 7th, 1931.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Covell
Major, I.M.S.,
Offg. Director.

Encls. ms. pp. 2

K/H.

Copy, together with a copy of the note, forwarded for information to:

No. 95/17-13(5)/1931. 98/1-32
(1) The Resident, Mysore State, Bangalore.
X(2) The Health Officer, Assigned Area, Bangalore.
(3) The Secretary, Scientific Advisory Board, I.R.F.A. New Delhi.

K/H.

NOTE ON MALARIA IN THE ASSIGNED AREA, BANGALORE, 1931.

By Major G.Covell, I.M.S., Offg. Director, Malaria Survey of India.

A brief visit was paid to the Assigned Area on November 7th, 1931, in company with the Health Officer of the Area. As far as can be ascertained from the records available, malaria has never been very severe in this area, though from time to time there have been a considerable number of cases among the troops, notably in the latter years of the Great War. In 1919, Captain M. Ghosh, I.M.S., made a survey of the Station, and found the pooled splenic index (20,195 observations) to be less than 2, though there was one area, Mariappanpolya, on the northern border of the Station which yielded a splenic index of 35, and the Byadarhalli Lines in that vicinity had a bad reputation for malaria.

At the present time according to observations made by Dr. Ananthaswamy Rao, Mysore State Health Department, the splenic index in the area is very low, and malaria on the whole is slight. At the same time, A.stephensi, a dangerous malaria carrier, is breeding freely in the wells. It is therefore probable that, should circumstances at any time become particularly favourable for transmission, e.g., should a number of highly infected troops be brought into the Station, a considerable epidemic of malaria might ensue.

In Bangalore City excellent results are being produced by stocking the wells with Gambusia, a species of fish which preys on anopheline larvae. Dr. Sweet, Consultant in Health, Mysore State, has kindly offered to supply this species of fish for stocking the wells in the Assigned Area. I would strongly advise that advantage be taken of this offer, and that Gambusia be introduced not only into the wells, but also into the tanks in the Area. One small tank might be used as a hatchery for the fish.

As food for the fish in the wells is limited, they

are liable to eat their own young, and it is necessary to re-stock the wells at least once, preferably twice a year. It is suggested that 6 fish be put into each well on January 1st, and 6 more on June 1st each year. This would prove an efficient means of controlling the chief breeding places of A.stephensi. A most necessary preliminary step is a complete and careful census of the wells. The best procedure is to paint a number on each well. If this is not done, some wells will inevitably be missed out. Corresponding numbers should be entered on a spot map of the Area.

Seeing that malaria incidence is so low, there is no justification at present for the expenditure of large sums of money on antimosquito measures, It is well however to bear in mind ~~that~~ the most dangerous breeding places (other than wells) in case there should at any time be an outbreak of malaria. These are especially seepages from tanks, seepage pools or fresh rain pools in quarries, and rain-pools in nullahs. These may then be treated with oil or paris green.

H.

Kasauli
Dated the 7th January
1932

Major I. M. S.
Offg. Director,
Malaria Survey of India

DRAFT F.712/31

No. 811/Conf.2 dated 1st Feb ~~Jan.~~ 1932

S.N.3/PUC

Endt. No. 95/M-13(5)1931, dated the 8th January 1932, from the Director, Malaria Survey of India, Kasauli.

A copy of the marginally noted endt./with enclosures is forwarded to the President, Municipal Commission, Residency Surgeon, Headquarters, Madras District, C & M Station, Bangalore, for information.

Secretary to the Resident.

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